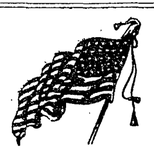
Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"THE GLOBE" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1861.



Our Flag Forever.

☞ As Thursday is Thanksgiving day, we will issue but one paper this week. We hope the day will be generally observed by our citizens. We have not been made acquainted with the programme proposed by the different churches, for that day.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE news since our last issue, has been of a rather uninteresting character, but in the movements, we can see that the most stupendous preparations are still actively going on for an advance in some direction, and that shortly, too. Gen. McClellan has no idea of keeping his immense and impatient army inactive till spring. It would be a fortunate thing for the South, if he would do so, but they are not to have that favor granted them. McClellan says that the conflict will be a short but desperate one, and thinks that it will all be over by Spring. It is to be hoped so by every patriot in the North, but when we survey, in our mind's eye, the vast field, now burdened with troops, we think it hardly possible. It will be a glorious thing if it can be accomplished.

☞ The Selinsgrove (Snyder county) *Times*, takes exception to two editorials published in the *Globe*, a week or two ago, and calls us a *simpleton* and a *fool*. You brazen-faced varlet, ingrate and fiend, we think ourselves so far above *you* and every other traitor in the country, that we have no words to bandy with such vipers. We know what you are, and despise you as we do the most venomous reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. We are at a loss to know why the people of Snyder county tolerate your weekly billingsgate against the Government and its friends. We will know hereafter how to incur your displeasure—by exulting over a Union victory.—*Vale!*

☞ Prof. P. C. Sinding, of Copenhagen, Denmark, now of the University of New York, lectured in the Court House last evening, on the "Warfaring Life of the Old Northmen—their Contempt for Death, and their Military Tactics." The lecture was one of those rich, rare literary feasts we are very rarely favored with. Although the Professor has been in this country but five years, he uses our language fluently, and speaks it remarkably well. The lecture was listened to by a small, yet an intelligent and appreciative audience. All speak in the most flattering terms of the manner in which he so ably handled his subject.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE?—We understand that the Pa. R. R. Co. proposes to buy all the property lying between their road and the Juniata river, from their depot to the depot of the Broad Top Co. The Jackson and Exchange Hotels will have to come down to make room for the improvements the Company desire to make. We hope the owners of the property and the Company will be able to agree, and that before the close of next summer, we may see a great change in the appearance of that part of our town.—Neither the Pennsylvania nor the Broad Top Companies have sufficient room in town for their increasing business. Those of our citizens who own the property the Company desire to purchase, should be willing to sacrifice *something* for the *general* good of the town.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* says:—We hear of more reports from the confederate states than the booming of our victorious cannon. The secession press is alarmed, and lets out wholesome truths. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* declares that "unless the movement (of our naval expeditions) is stopped at once by the strong arm of the confederate states, more than half the counties of this state will be attached to the Black Republican government before the Union Congress meets." It seems too that the public officers in North Carolina are as ready to secede from secession as the people, for the same paper says: "It is very evident that the state authorities will never make a move in that direction, owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionist."—This is cheering.

☞ The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company now control the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, the Sunbury & Erie and the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroads. Other tributary lines will probably be taken in and it is intimated in the Philadelphia papers that the managers are ambitious to push for the control of the Pacific Railroad itself. The company are now building immense grain elevators at Philadelphia, extending their wharves and laying tracks to connect with all roads centering at Philadelphia. The growth and expansion of this corporation within the past year has been wonderful.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Major Thos. P. Campbell, will deliver a public lecture in the Court House, before the "Shakspearean Club," on Saturday evening at 6½ o'clock. We learn that the subject of the lecture will be, *Society—civil and social, and its abuses.*

Mr. Campbell has the reputation of being a fine writer as well as an eloquent speaker, and we have no doubt that the intelligent and appreciative citizens of Old Huntingdon, will turn out *en masse* to enjoy the promised literary feast.

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.—The stone work on the mill race, over which the Penna. R. R. Co. have placed an iron bridge, when finished, will be a handsome and substantial piece of work.—It is a great improvement to that part of the town. Mr. Watson, the Company's master mason, deserves great credit for the manner in which the work is being done.

☞ We are requested to state that the next meeting of the "Soldier's Aid," of Huntingdon, will be held at the house of Mr. James Saxton, on Thursday, 2 P. M. All persons interested in the welfare of the soldier, are cordially invited to attend. Donations of *books, old magazines, tracts, religious* and secular papers will be thankfully received. A list of contributions will be published in our next.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.—On Monday next, the Company will increase the number of trains so as to do all the business possible on the road.—Trains will run night and day, and even then it will be almost impossible to supply the demand. There will be no hard times with the miners on Broad Top this winter. There will be work for all—and, of course, money for all who will work.

GRAIN CROP OF OHIO.—The total wheat crop of Ohio, for the past year is 23,640,356 bushels, an increase of 10,294,512 over the previous year.—The corn crop for the same time is 91,588,704 bushels, an increase of 22,291,361 over the previous year.

FINE CELERY.—Mr. Tweed left with us this morning, several fine bunches of celery, for which he has our thanks. He will supply all who may wish a good article. Orders to be left at the residence of John M. Cunningham.

TURNIPS.—Col. Ephraim Burkett, of Morris township, will please accept our thanks for a bushel of large turnips.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1862, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

FRANCE FOR THE UNION.—Says the Baltimore *Patriot*:—We learn that the son of a distinguished citizen of Baltimore, in the French Army, writes to his father that the French Ministers at a recent meeting voted unanimously not to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He also stated that he knew of private individuals in France who would lend the United States Government $50,000,000 if it was needed. The feeling was general in favor of standing by the old Union, and give her funds to its support. France was always true to the United States and always will be.

LOCALS.—Dr. Crane's lecture on Friday night was very poorly attended. Consumption, and all other ills flesh is heir to, are nothing compared with the stupendous war we have on hands just now; at least one would think so, from the little interest manifested in everything else but the war question.—All is not gold that glitters—*vide* the "putty" brass buttons worn by the soldiers on their coats; but one would think so, from the way they take among *some* of the ladies of this place. A civilian don't stand a ghost of a chance.—We were visited with another snow squall on Sunday. It squalled off and on all day.—Some of the soldiers have become quite a nuisance in this place, since the guard has been taken off. We hear of several unprotected females being insulted on the street after night-fall. We have the most kindly feelings toward the soldiers, but we cannot permit such conduct to go unnoticed. It must be stopped.—Our friends of the *Blair County Whig* shouldn't fail to call on us when they come to town. We are always pleased to see our brother knights of the quill.—Some of our young folks were amusing themselves on Saturday, by riding government horses. In the evening they rode up and down Hill street at a 2:40 speed, four abreast, through mud almost knee deep. Come, girls and boys, that won't do, there is an ordinance forbidding such break-neck speed through town.—The reports of the moving of the soldiers from Camp Crosman, are so conflicting, that we do not pretend to say when they will move. Since they are going to move, the quicker the better, especially for the common soldier.—The Shirleysburg *Herald* says that "the ladies of little Fulton county have contributed over 300 pairs of woolen *stockings* for the army; beating 'Old Huntingdon' all hollow." We opine that if such is the case, it will not be so long, as nearly every lady in the "ancient borough," who can, is knitting either mittens or stockings, for the soldiers.—The *Blair County Whig* advertises the following: "We want a Sunday school scholar in town, as an *apprentice.*" Significant! very. Why won't some other school scholar do as well?—The Penna. R. R. Co. changed their schedule again on Monday. We don't know whether it was done upon our suggestion last week, or not, but we do know that it falls far short of suiting us yet. If they want to accommodate us, let them try again.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. '61.

The Federal Army---600,000 Volunteers in the Field.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field and camp, and in process of formation, 600,000 volunteers; and the enlistments for the regular service are more numerous than heretofore.

Winter Quarters.

Small wooden houses, large double canvas tents, of heavy material, and comfortable log huts, are going up in all the localities occupied, or likely to be occupied, during the winter, or a portion of it, by our troops in the vicinity of Washington. Our soldiers will all be well provided for; but there is some difficulty in deciding how the large number of cavalry now here can be comfortably cared for. Different plans are under consideration, and it is probable some decision will be made in a few days. The horses have, so far, been exposed to the weather.

The Right of the Column.

A noticeable fact, yesterday, in the review, was that Col. Biddle's "Bucktail" Regiment, from the western part of Pennsylvania, and Col. Simmons' Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, had the right of the column. They are two of the oldest volunteer regiments in the State, and are equal in drill to any of the regular regiments.

A Night Ride.

The other night Gen. McClellan astonished his staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He started at 8 o'clock in the evening and did not return to his quarters till four in the morning.

All for the Union.

Col. Thos. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has just received the following despatch from Baltimore:

"BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Intelligence has just been received that the rebels of Northampton county, Va., have laid down their arms to the number of eighteen hundred, and that the federal troops have now full possession of that county as well as Accomac."

The Union Movement in East Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 16th, has the following:

It is reported that Parson Brownlow has left Knoxville with thirteen guns, and was sympathizing with the Union movement in that quarter. The town of Knoxville is under martial law. On the night of the insurrection, last Friday, it was said that signal rockets were fired all over the mountains, and at the same time efforts were made to burn the bridges.

Six who attempted to burn the Strawberry Plain Bridge have been arrested and identified. The Union men at and around Chatanoga have threatened to burn the bank, tannery and the foundry (a large establishment engaged in making machinery for the powder mills at Manchester, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga.) Three companies were made up to guard the town.

An old man named Cleft, in Hamilton county is reported as having five hundred men under him, but the number is probably exaggerated. The loyalists regard the insurrectionary movement not as formidable, but a malignant ebulition that may be easily managed.

WAR NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA WHEELING INTO THE UNION LINE.

SECESSION FROM SECESSIA.

A Provisional State Government.

Forty-five Counties Represented.

STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT.

Marble Nash Taylor Declared Governor with Power to Appoint State Officers.

THE OLD NORTH STATE REPUDIATES THE REBELS.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HATTERAS INLET, N. C. Nov. 18.—The provisional State government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been in contemplation for months past, was formally instituted today by a convention of delegates and proxies representing forty-five counties of the States.

The following ordinances were unanimously adopted:

"*By the people of the State of North Carolina, as represented in Convention, at Hatteras, Monday, Nov.* 18, 1861.

"*Be it ordained* by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained and published by authority of the same:

"I. That this convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina, and acknowledging the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices, the incumbents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution.

"II. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, Acting Governor Clark, therefore Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

"III. That the Constitution of this State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as continued in the Revised Code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also such subsequent acts of General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the National Constitution, or in derogation of its authority.

"IV. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May last, proclaiming the Secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such Secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the conspirators against the Union, is hereby declared *ab initio* null and void.

"V. That whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and maintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, *in accordance with chapter* 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practically and expedient, in any district or districts now unrepresented. And, *in view of provalence of armed* rebellion and disorder in many portions of this Commonwealth, the Governor is hereby directed to issue his certificates of election upon presentation of such evidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

"VI. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill each official vacancies by temporary appointments, and to do such acts as, in the exercise of a sound discretion, he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State."

The Convention has adjourned, subject to be reassembled upon the call of the President.

Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation ordering an election for the Second Congressional District, to be held on Wednesday, 27th inst.

The great seal of the State in possession of the Rev Mr. Taylor, is a beautiful and very appropriate device. The Goddess of Liberty, representing the Union, bears in her hand a scroll containing the Federal Constitution, to the benefits of which North Carolina, typified by the Golden Ceres, is suing to be admitted. In the distance is a ship emblematic of the commerce of the State.

Thus has another of the seceded States *formally* returned to her allegiance. May God speed the work now inaugurated in this good old Commonwealth, until her whole people shall be *redeemed from rebel tyranny and* usurpation.

From the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING NEWS.

THE REBEL FORCES DISBANDING.

Union Men Returning to their Allegiance.

THE PROSPECTS OF A RENEWAL OF THE TRADE WITH PHILADELPHIA.

Great Enthusiasm Among the People.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Information received at head-quarters this evening from Accomac county, announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops, who had been in camp near Drummondtown.

As the expedition advanced the rebel flags disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed. The proclamation of Gen. Dix had been scattered through the country, and, when received in camp where the Union men had been drafted and forced into service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force.

The secessionists said the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist, and the Union men met them with hearty cheers and great enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression.

The people were suffering for many of the necessaries of life, and are rejoicing at the prospect of a revival of trade and commerce with Baltimore and Philadelphia, on which they depend for a livelihood.

Information received from Northampton county (which is south of Accomac) warrants the belief that the rebels there will also disband. They have destroyed the bridges and felled trees across the roads; but the proclamation of Gen. Dix has given boldness to the Union men and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will be disarmed.

The Union men who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning to their homes.

FROM MISSOURI.

Twenty-four of Jennison's Troops Rout 150 Rebels.

50 Rebels Killed and 8 Wounded.

PRICE'S TROOPS RETREATING.

PILLAGE AND OUTRAGE RENEWED.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.—Colonel Burchard and twenty-four men of Jennison's brigade, attacked Capt. Hays, with 150 rebels, at the latter's place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving them, burning Hays' house and the house of a man named Gregg. Both Hays and Gregg are captains in the rebel army.

Col. Burchard and Lieut. Bostwick were slightly wounded, and their two horses were killed. The rebels had fifty men killed and eight wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 20.—(Special to the St. Louis *Democrat*.)—The old terror has settled down upon the counties of the Southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven from their homes by fear of Price's rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Gravelly, a member of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of three thousand of Price's cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering the Union citizens, and renewing, with impunity, every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons, a mile long, containing Union refugees, and another train of five wagons arrived here to-day. Five prisoners were brought up to-day from Calloway county, being the first fruits of an expedition which was *sent* into that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

THE LATEST!

Mason and Slidell Lodged in Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto arrived here early this morning, after landing Mason, Slidell, and suite at Fort Warren. The ship is anchored off the navy yard.

A committee from the city authorities will call on Capt. Wilkes to-morrow to tender to him the civilities of the city.

Movements of the Rebel Army.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Nov. 25.—Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola that Price's army crossed the Osage river at Hoffman's Ferry on Friday last, and the advance guard would reach Osceola the following day.

Removal of the Rebel Capitol to Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says the rebel Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capitol from Richmond to Nashville, and Congress will soon assemble there.

Incidents of Battle.

Several incidents of the late battle at Belmont, and statements in reference to wounded, are related by correspondents of St. Louis papers:

One poor fellow, after he was wounded, bethought himself to take a smoke; he was found in a sitting position against a tree, dead, with his pipe in one hand, knife in another, and his tobacco in his breast.

A young lad about eighteen was found lying across a log, just as he fell, grasping his musket in both hands.

A wounded man with both his legs nearly shot off, was found in the woods singing the "Star Spangled Banner;" but for this circumstance, the surgeons say they would not have discovered him.

A captain of one of the Federal regiments was looking at the prisoners we captured at Belmont, and recognized one of them as his own brother.

Among the many acts of heroism told of those engaged, is that of a mere youth, a little boy who was attached to Tappan's Arkansas Regiment, (rebel) and carried two mimic flags, one in each hand. The regiment was driven to the water's edge and the Federal troops poured in a terrific volley, killing many of them who fell in the river, and such as were not instantly killed met a watery grave. Among those struck was the little boy who bore the flags. Giving one last hurrah, which was cut short by the ebbing flood of his young life, he waved the flag over his head, tottered into the river and was seen no more.

Sounding the Alarm.

The Memphis *Appeal*, a rebel paper, alludes to the withdrawal of the Federal army from Southwest Missouri and says:

"The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost. The Federals at St. Louis are building, and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To arms! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

The London Times on American Affairs.

[From the London Times, November 7.]

It did not need the information of our own correspondent in New York, to convince us of the fact of which he informs us, not now for the first time, that what is called "the public mind" in the Northern States of America, is very ill-disposed towards this country. We might have gathered the fact from Mr. Seward's *circular to the Governors* of the States, advising them, in substance, to prepare themselves for an attack by Great Britain. As there was nothing whatever in the relations between the two countries to justify this proceeding, we could only suppose that the thing was done for the purpose of manufacturing capital, and, of course, this manœuvre could only succeed if there existed in "the public mind" a strong wish to pick a quarrel with us. To say the truth, this appalling revelation has not burst upon us with quite as much suddenness as some of our American friends seemed to suppose. Indeed, we cannot fix upon the time when "the public mind"—that is, the mind of the governing class—in America, did not evince symptoms of the same tendency. We are very sorry for it, but we honestly confess for a great many years we have been convinced, and that by proofs far too strong to admit of doubt, that we stand very low in the good graces of the multitudinous monarch of the United States. The hearty sympathy and assistance lent by American citizens to the rebellion of the French Canadians in Lower Canada, the violent language held with regard to the disputed boundary of Oregon, the refusal to allow the right of search, which has almost defeated our well-meant efforts to repress the slave trade, and the seizure of the Island of San Juan by an armed force while the dispute as to its ownership was pending between the two Governments, have long convinced us that peace between England and the United States is only to be maintained by submission to many violations of the comity and many of the rights of nations. We have borne all these things patiently, and we do not regret it. We have preserved the peace, perhaps, sometimes a little at the expense of our own dignity; but those from whom we have endured all this must not think to take us by surprise when they inform us that they do not like us. They have so long "dissembled their love" there is no occasion to "kick us down stairs" in order to prove that it no longer exists. The fact is, the ill-will of the United States is like the poverty of the Scotch poet:

"They're nae accustom'd wi' the sight,
The view o't gies them little fright."

We have got used to it, and, regard it, like our wet summers and foggy autumns, as an evil inseparable from our position. Still, it is desirable to know, in the words of the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, "Why has the North felt aggrieved at England?" First, then, we are told that the English press very early announced the hopeless partition of the Union as an event accomplished and irrevocable. Further, this opinion seemed to imply that the division of the Union must take place according to terms dictated by the Seceders. Again, England seems to think that the South stands to the North somewhat in the same position as the American colonies did to the Government of George III. These are the grounds, to which our correspondent draws our attention, of the ill-will which is felt towards us in the United States, and he remarks truly that such an alienation between Great Britain and the United States, expanding through mutual misapprehension until it has reached a stature to command the action of the Government, is an evil to the cause of liberty and good government. It is an evil, but how are we to help it? It is not alleged—at least in the *Atlantic Monthly*—that we have done any act in our public capacity, or, indeed, that any individual has done any act, evincing the slightest wish to violate the neutrality between North and South. Statements to this effect have been repeatedly circulated by the American press, but have invariably proved to be utterly void of foundation. No, our fault is of another and a deeper die. In acts we have been neutral and impartial, but we have had the presumption to form an opinion, and, having formed it, to publish it, for the general benefit of all who may care to agree with or differ from it. Now, it appears, according to the *Atlantic Monthly*, that the condition of avoiding that amount of ill-feeling in the American mind which will ultimately drive the Government to hostile action against us is, that we should either form no opinion at all on American affairs, or that our opinion should be in exact accord with the views of the dominant party in the Northern States.

We, on the other hand, maintain that the Northern States ought not to hate us, even if they find that we do not sympathize with the views in pursuance of which the great Confederacy is tearing itself to pieces. Were we the enemies they affect to believe us, we should encourage, instead of deprecating the work of mutual slaughter and destruction to which the energies of a people born to better things are devoted. There is no misapprehension as to our opinions. We do believe, and shall continue to do so, that the secession of the South has destroyed the Federal Union, and that, to whichever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible, for the simple reason that the Southern States, if conquered, cannot be treated as equals in political power to the Northern, and that without such equality a return to the former state of things is impossible. We also think that, as revolution is inevitable, it had better come in the form which would most speedily arrest the effusion of blood. We further think—and every word of the *Atlantic Monthly* confirms us in the opinion—that the contest is really for empire on the side of the North, and for independence on that of the South, and in this respect we recognize an exact analogy between the North and the Government of George III., and the South and the Thirteen Revolted Provinces. These opinions may be wrong, but they are the general opinions of the English nation, a nation speaking the same language as the North, connected with them by many ties, and probably better able than any other to form an estimate of the present situation. Would not the North do more wisely, instead of saying, "Sympathize with us, or we shall hate you; hold opinions in accordance with ours, or we will oblige our Government, nothing loth, to make war against you," to look at the matter on the other side? Is it not just possible that, although we do not hate the North for holding an opinion different from our own, nor find their doing so to be at once "humiliating and exasperating," we may be in the right after all? We have some advantages in forming a judgment which are not shared by those who differ from us, but will not allow us to differ from them. We have a long experience of dependencies and alliances of every kind.—We are not in a passion, and we are quite able to conceive that those who differ from us may be honest—nay, possibly may be right. The North admits that her war policy has the almost unanimous verdict of England against it. Is not that a better reason for reconsidering their opinion than for burning us at the stake for the heresy of ours?

As we cannot hope to find favor in the eyes of our censors, who will evidently be content with nothing short of recantation or martyrdom—as, in fact, we can hardly make our position worse—we may as well make a clean breast of our opinion on another subject. It is thought a glorious thing that the banks are ready to subscribe at the *rate* of *five millions sterling* a month towards a loan of thirty millions—no great sum, after all, for a wealthy community to raise; but we are bound to say that, when we consider the self-gratulation which this wonderful instance of patriotism has called forth, we are also struck by the fact that of all the vast expenditure already incurred on behalf of the war not a single dollar of principal or interest has been raised by increased taxation. It is hoped that the new taxes, when they come into effect, will suffice to keep down the interest; but as for the principal, that, it seems agreed on all hands, is to be borrowed. We should have thought more of the patriotism of the present war had we seen a little more disposition manfully to confront its burdens. Patriotism courts sacrifices for the good of its country, and would scorn to take credit for an expenditure which is wholly laid on posterity.—Equally strange to us is it to find a nation able to persuade itself that it is any richer because it has increased its exports and diminished its imports, or because it has imported more gold and exported less than usual, more especially when a large portion of the revenue of that nation, involved in an expensive war, consists of customs' duties on imports. These are the exploded fallacies of the mercantile theory—the confusion between money and wealth, and the confusion between *national* prosperity and what is called a favorable balance of trade. A nation is often a gainer by increasing its imports, as the American Government would be if it bought the clothing of its troops cheap and good in Europe, instead of, in obedience to a Protectionist cry, dear and bad in the United States. The strangest thing of all is that, on their own statement, the Americans should suppose that they will long be able to retain any considerable quantity of the precious metals. They are exporting largely, they are importing little—both which things tend to diminish the present stock of commodities. They have drawn away a vast number of hands from the production and turning them to the destruction of wealth. These things surely tend to diminish the purchasing value of money, and to drive it abroad in search of lower price. We presume that this also is an opinion that we have no right to form or express?

An Escaped Prisoner's Story.

Dr. Stephen Hagadon, of Bath, New York, who was captured by the rebels, at Bull Run, has escaped and returned home. A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, tells this story:

"Dr. Hagadon went to Bull Run to look after a son who was a private in the Second Wisconsin volunteers. He was taken about midway between Bull Run and Centreville. He saw that he was cut off and must be taken and raised a white handkerchief upon an umbrella to prevent being shot. A rebel horseman came up and demanded where he was from, and on learning that he was a civilian from New York, exclaimed: "D——n you, what business have you to raise a flag of truce," and levelling his pistol said: "I've a great mind to shoot you." Finally, Dr. Hagadon was ordered to mount behind the rebel, and in attempting to do so from the level ground, lost his hat, which he was not allowed to pick up. While trying to mount, the savage struck backwards with his sword, cutting a gash in Dr. Hagadon's forehead, which bled freely. A footman handed him his hat and Dr. Hagadon rode in this way for a short distance, when he was set down and marched, part of the time on a run, to Manassas, where they arrived at about 10 o'clock at night. He met Mr. Ely there, but he saw but little of him until after their arrival at Richmond.

"He reports that quite a number of the soldiers have died, but all are now in better health since the weather became cooler. Their condition in some respects is miserable. Vermin infest the prisons, and the person cannot be kept clear of them. Many are without shirts, while their other garments hardly cover their persons. Those who have money are at liberty to provide extra clothing and food for themselves.

What it is to Feed an Army.

The Union forces, regulars and volunteers, now in the field and in the course of organization, amount, in round numbers, to *six hundred and fifty thousand men*. It may be interesting to know what an army of this strength will consume in the course of one month. We therefore append the following figures, which are strictly correct:

14,625,000 pounds of pork, or 24,375 pounds of fresh beef.
136,994 barrels of flour.
48,750 bushels of beans, or 1,950,000 pounds of rice.
1,950,000 pounds of coffee.
2,892,000 pounds of sugar.
195,000 gallons of vinegar.
12,240 bushels of salt.
8,580,000 pounds of potatoes.

The supply of candles is 292,500 pounds each week, and of soap 780,000 pounds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, '61.

There is evidently pervading in all branches of the government a far more hopeful feeling concerning a successful result of the present conflict than heretofore, and this is exhibited in conversations and otherwise, while it is believed that the British press will be as earnest as our own in discussing the circumstances attending the arrest of Slidell and Mason. No apprehensions are entertained that the question will be productive of serious embarrassment to the two countries.

The authority to raise companies and regiments of sharp shooters granted to Col. Berdan last September, has been revoked. The companies and regiments which have already been raised will, nevertheless, be mustered into service and proceed to Washington.

There is no reason to believe that Mason and Slidell will in their confinement experience any different treatment from other prisoners, as they are all considered on an equality of treason.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac does not seem to have been vigorously enforced this week, as various vessels have arrived here with cargoes of coal, wood and other domestic supplies.

During the past few days quite a number of river craft have safely passed the batteries and arrived at our wharves, among them eight or ten laden with fine oysters, of which our citizens and soldiers will have an abundant supply for Thanksgiving. Considerable quantities of wood, we are glad to learn, have also reached us by the river route, and a large quantity is reported to be on the way. Several vessels taking advantage of a fine northwest breeze, have left the city for points below. Two large schooners arrived yesterday, laden with coal, of which we trust we shall soon have an abundant supply—at least sufficient to bring down the price of the article to some reasonable standard.

The United States steamer Eagle, Capt. Bender, of Philadelphia, heavily laden with forage, ran the blockade, last night, without being fired at.

The *National Republican*, has advices from Winchester, Va., that Gen. Jackson commands a regiment of slaves, who are fully armed.

Seventy-five thousand soldiers' letters were sent forward in mail this morning.

It is stated that some of the beef contractors, a few days before the cattle are weighed, feed them with as much hay as they can possibly eat—they next furnish them with as much salt as they will eat, and then give them as much water as they can possibly drink. Cattle "fattened" in this way will weigh nearly two hundred pounds more than they otherwise would.

There is much complaint in some of the Pennsylvania regiments in regard to the colonels demanding one-half of the profits of the sutlers. This matter is not confined to the Pennsylvania regiments alone. The poor volunteers are the sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The ports on the Eastern shore of Virginia are to be immediately opened to commerce.

The Treasury Department has prepared instructions for those who are engaging in the coasting trade, in gathering and shipping the sea-island cotton on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Information has been received here of the seizure, on the northeastern coast, of a Canadian steamer laden with 10,000 muskets, and with caps, powder, and other contraband articles.

This steamer cleared from Canada, and was consigned to parties in the Southern States.

There are now confined in the building known as the Old Capitol, seventy-five prisoners of war.

POST OFFICE ORDERS—TREASURY NOTES TO BE RECEIVED.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 29, 1861.

It has been reported to this Department that some of the postmasters have declined to receive United States treasury notes, payable on demand, when presented to them in payment of postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

Postmasters are therefore informed that these notes are to be received and disbursed by them as an equivalent in all respects to coin.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

Nashville, Tennessee.

The New York *Times* gives the following description of the proposed new capital of the Rebels:

The city of Nashville—to which Jeff now proposes to remove himself, his satellites, his secretaries, his bureaux, and his Congress, and where he proposes to set up a Government, which will probably last for some weeks yet—is the capital of the State of Tennessee, and is situated on the Cumberland river, two hundred miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes and at the foot of a hill rising about two hundred feet above the water. The city has (had) a population of about 30,000, Among the other inducements for establishing the capital here was doubtless the fact of its being a great railroad centre, as well as having river navigation generally all the year round. There are five railroads radiating from Nashville—the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and North Western. Steamboats ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by steamboats of 1,500 tons for fifty miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the falls, five hundred miles. Unlike Richmond, Nashville is a remarkably healthy city, owing in part to the rocky site on which it is built. As Davis has shaken with the ague nearly half the time he has been in Richmond, he will doubtless be glad of the chance to get cured of that miserable disease, by a change of climate and location. Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public buildings. One of the finest of the former is the new Capitol, situated on an eminence one hundred and seventy-five feet above the river, and constructed inside and out of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. "It is three stories high, including the basement. At each end there is an Ionic portico of eight columns, each four-feet six inches in diameter, and thirty-three feet high; and each of the sides has also a portico of six columns. A tower rises above the centre of the roof to the height of two hundred and six feet from the ground. It has a quadrangular rusticated base, forty-two feet high, surmounted by a circular ball thirty-seven feet high, and twenty-six feet eight inches in diameter, with eight fluted Corinthian columns, designed from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens. The dimensions of the whole building are 138 by 238 feet, and it cost over a million of dollars. It is approached by four avenues, which rises from terrace to terrace, by broad marble steps. The edifice is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. This is the building in which the Secession Congress will hold its sessions. It was held out by the citizens of Nashville as one of the principal inducements to remove the capital to their town. There are many other fine buildings—a court-house, a penitentiary, theatre, hospital, university, State bank, etc. At Secession time the periodical press of the city comprised five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthly publications. Several of these papers have perished of late; but in addition to them, the late Louisville *Courier* (Secession) is now printed there. The Nashville press has long been the most respectable in Tennessee—noted for moderation and solid sense.

The commerce of Nashville has been very large, and was carried on by river, rail, and turnpike roads. A great part of this is, of course, now destroyed—though the fact that it has been made a military and provision depot has prevented its falling into as great a dilapidation as some of the other cities of the State. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, 6,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,000,000 bushels wheat, 6,000,000 bushels Indian corn, 10,000 casks bacon, and 25,000 hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood horses, jacknasses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and cashmere goats. The Southern Methodist Book Concern, one of the largest book manufactories in the United States, here carried on its operations." Some years ago they got a large number of printers from this and other Northern cities—most of whom soon got disgusted and returned, and *the best left before* Secession times.—The value of taxable property is (has been) about $15,000,000. Seven miles from the city is the State Lunatic Asylum, where Davis, if he escapes the gallows or the penitentiary, may yet be glad to find a refuge under the plea that secession was but a frolic in insanity. Twelve miles east from the city, is the "Hermitage," the celebrated residence of Andrew Jackson, which will constantly remind the Confederate Congress of the fact that "The Union must and shall be preserved."

A late letter written from there says: "The blight of secession has arrested the progress of Nashville. A walk over the business portion of the city, a survey of the customless appearance of the open and a count of the closed ——— the public canvass in Market, Cherry, College, Union, and Broad streets, and of the idle workshops and factories on Water and other streets, reveals plainly the severity of the blow inflicted upon the trade and industry of the city by the severance of the ties that conjoined Tennessee, politically and commercially, with the North. Nashville will henceforth keep pace with Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, or New Orleans, on the road to inevitable ruin." Among the residents of Nashville is John Bell, late Union candidate for the Presidency of these United States, who would do well to read over to the Confederate Congress some of his speeches of a year ago.—There was, until lately, a large Union element in the city as in the surrounding country, but most of it now acquiesces in the existing *status* of political affairs.

Religious Movement in the Army.

The large number of church members in the army has induced the chaplains of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps to organize a religious association, upon a basis liberal enough to embrace Christians of all denominations.

The following is the official report of the association, which will be read with interest:

The following has been adopted by the chaplains of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at a meeting on the 25th November, as a basis for a church organization in their respective regiments. The chaplains represent different denominations of Christians:

CREED.—"I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth; and in Jesus Christ, his only Son, our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried: He descended into hell; the third day he rose from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting."

I believe that there is but "one only, *the living and true God*;" that, "there are three persons in the Godhead—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost: These three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory;" that the word of God which is contained in the Old and New Testament, is the only rule of faith and practice; that there is a Heaven, or state of eternal blessedness, for those who die at peace with God, and a Hell, or state of eternal suffering, for those who die in their sins; that all men are sinners and need a Saviour, and that Jesus Christ is the only Saviour.

I humbly acknowledge my own sinfulness and lost condition; that I have sinned against God and am not worthy to be called his son. I repent of all my sins—confess them to God and renounce them forever. I trust in Jesus Christ as my only Saviour, and the Holy Ghost as my only sanctifier. I am determined, by the grace of God, to live a holy life and set a godly example to the world; to seek for the good of the souls of my comrades, striving to bring them to Christ; and to endeavor in all things to honor my Master, the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

I renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of this world, with all the covetous desires of the same, so that I will not follow on be led by them. I will obediently keep God's holy will and commandments all the days of my life, God being my helper.

I will have a care for the good name of each of my Christian companions; will assist and encourage my chaplain in every good work by my efforts and prayers. I will kindly receive admonition and reproof (when kindly given) for any errors I may have committed. I will attend upon all the means of grace that are consistent with my station.

When dismissed from the service, each member of this association shall be entitled to a certificate as to his Christian character.

The officers of the association shall be a president, who shall be the chaplain; a vice president, secretary, and treasurer. The president to preside at business meetings, the secretary to report. The treasurer to receive funds, and disburse only on the recommendation of a "Board of Managers," which shall consist of the president, vice president and treasurer.

THOS. P. HUNT, of the 7th Reg't, Pres't of the meeting of Chaplains.
SAM'L JESSUP, of the 6th Reg't, Sec.

Some of the chaplains have already established church organizations on substantially the same basis, and find it is of great advantage to Christian culture in the army.

A Daring Exploit.

Among the many instances where the bravery of our officers and men has shown conspicuous, the one we copy from the Boston *Gazette* is almost unequalled:

Captain Spencer, aid to Gen. Wool, received information from two ladies, who went from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, that near midnight a six-oared boat was to leave Norfolk for Richmond with money for the payment of the rebel soldiers. He requested permission of Maj. General Wool to attempt their capture, and was told not to place too much confidence in the information received. Nevertheless, permission was given, and selecting two good oarsmen on whom he could rely, with their oars muffled, he started at dark and awaited the coming of the enemy's boat. He had previously given directions to his men to pull directly for the boat, and on the moment of striking to "back water" instantly. About midnight the boat was heard approaching, and taking his station in the bows, with a nine-inch shell in his hands, he gave the order to "give way." The moment his bows struck the rebel boat, he threw the shell into the middle of it, and was himself drawn back, luckily receiving no injury from the explosion. Not so the boat and occupants, however, the former of which was broken in two, and the latter were scattered in all directions in the water, not, however, before discharging their pistols at him, the balls going through his cap, and three perforating his coat. The oars were then told that if they submitted quietly they would be saved, otherwise he would leave them to their fate.—They preferred the former, and arming himself with his pistol in one hand, a dirk (taken by him at the battle of Bull Run from a "secesh") in the other, he took them in his boat one by one, handcuffing them as they were pulled in. In addition to which from the stern of the enemy's boat, which floated, he took $1,100 in gold, and $5,000 in their worthless paper money.—It was with some difficulty he reached the fort, the gunwale of the boat being almost level with the water with its increased weight.

The Fiendish Spirit of the Rebels.

[From the Maysville, Ky., Eagle]

The subjoined intercepted letter from James Blackburn to his wife, has been sent to us by Gen. Benham, with a request that it shall be published. In complying with the request we omit portions of the letter which are strictly of a private nature, and publish only such parts as exhibit a fiendish hatred towards men in Kentucky, who have only offended in remaining loyal to their country and State:

"ABINGTON, VA., Oct. 2, 1861.—*My Dear Wife*:—I have left you and our children in the land of the despot, but God grant that I may soon be able to make the Union men of Kentucky feel the edge of my knife. From this day I hold every Union traitor as my enemy, and from him I scorn to receive quarter, and to him I will never grant my soul in death, for they are *cowards* and villains *enough*. Brother Henry and I arrived here without hindrance. I have had chills all the way, but I hope to live to kill forty Yankees for every chill that I ever had. I learn that Hardee is still in the Arkansas lines inactive, and if this proves to be true, I will tender my resignation and go immediately to Kentucky. I hope I will do my duty as a rebel and a free man. Since I hate the Union men of Kentucky, I intend to begin the work of murder in earnest, and if over I spare one of them, may hell be my portion. I want to see Union blood flow deep enough for my horse to swim in.

Your husband,
"JAMES BLACKBURN."

Colonel Croghan.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:—The death of Colonel Croghan, who was killed by Gen. Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawha, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble-looking man, and formerly in the regular service, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of Gen. Croghan, the defender of Fort Stephenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. On his death-bed he confessed that he had received what he deserved—*that he was wrong*—and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware his time was come. The meeting and recognition between him and General Benham was painful to witness. Said the General:

"My God, Croghan! is this you?"

"Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake, Benham, do not reproach me—*I know now I was in the wrong.*"

Hearing the cannonading, he remarked:

"General, you can do me no good, and you are needed over there, are you not?"

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1862, for sale wholesale and retail at Lewis' Book Store.

THE BOOKS OF LEVI WESTBROOK have been placed in our hands for *immediate collection for the benefit of creditors.*

Unless the accounts are paid within three weeks, we will put them in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, and proceed to collect all balances unpaid.

SCOTT & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law.

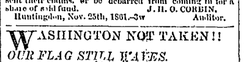
Huntingdon, Dec. 3, 1861.-2w.

HOUSES AND A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a LOT OF GROUND, at McAlevy's Fort, known as the Common Lot in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. There is erected on the premises, ONE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, AND A NEW STORE HOUSE AND FRAME, together with other out buildings. This is a good stand to sell goods.

JAMES STEWART.

Dec. 3. 1861-3w.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
11 20	7 01	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 47
12 00	7 38	6 25	Mt. Union,	11 54	.....	9 39
12 18	7 51	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 24
12 37	8 05	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 23	3 03	9 12
12 53	8 18	7 05	Petersburg,	11 08	.....	8 58
1 05	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 49
1 13	8 03	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 55	.....	8 42
1 23	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
1 43	8 43	7 45	Tyrone,	10 30	.....	8 18
1 55	.....	.....	Tipton,	10 19	.....	8 08
2 01	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
2 07	.....	8 03	Bell's Mills,	10 10	.....	7 59
2 25	8 53	8 20	Altoona,	9 55	3 40	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Nov. 25, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.30 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 1.10 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.

Dec. 3, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Blair & Speer, on Wednesday, 18th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Auditor.

Nov. 25, 1861.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, to distribute the money in the hands of John Owens, Esq., and Robt. L. Henderson, Executors of John Henderson, dec'd., arising from the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Blair & Speer, on Thursday, 19th December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 25, '61.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John French, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Blair & Speer, on Friday, 20th of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Auditor.

Nov. 25, 1861.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Clarkson, Trustee appointed by said Court to make sale of the Real Estate of Robert Speer, late of the Borough of Cassville, dec'd, will discharge the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott & Brown, on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1861, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

J. H. G. CORBIN,
Auditor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 25th, 1861.-3w

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Cafe Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The Ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

Grapes of Choicest Kinds, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c., &c.

Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES,

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs

ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c., &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

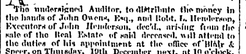
Address, EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 12, 1861.-9w.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 9 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 3½ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains conduct at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg by the 9.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, solid speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior advantages to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. F. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Peter Meyers, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Peter Meyers, late of Walker township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

DANIEL MOYERS,
ABRAHAM GRUBB,
Administrators.

November 18, 1861-6t.*

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS!

AT

GOTTO'S OLD STAND.

WHERE EVERY ARTICLE

USUALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE,

CAN BE HAD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 12, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Curfman, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, 13th December, 1861,

The following Real Estate, to wit: One good farm containing 182 Acres and 128 perches more or less, and bounded by lands of Philip Curfman on the north, Conrad Curfman and Christian Miller on the south, and James Henderson on the east; having about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, upon which are the following, among many other improvements: A two story log house, a double log barn with a good granary attached, 2 excellent apple orchards, and a saw-mill with fine water power.

The farm is well supplied with never failing springs, *and lime stone is abundant.* This property is but two miles from Cassville, and twelve miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Creek. It is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and commands a good home market. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1862.

Also, on the premises, in the borough of Cassville,

On Saturday, 14th day of Dec. 1861.

The following additional property, to wit: Two lots of ground fronting on Main street 152 feet, and extending back 160 feet to a street; said lots adjoining each other, and bounded by Main street on the east, on the north by an alley, and on the south by lot belonging to the heirs of Jesse Wright; having on them a good two-story log weather-boarded house, with a kitchen, wood house, granary, stable and spring.

Also: At the same time, four other lots, adjoining each other and containing about half an acre each, fronting on Main street, and bounded on the north by Mr. Curfman, on the south by lot of Caleb Swope's heirs, and on the east by mountain survey. These are all desirable lots. Possession will be given on confirmation of sale.

Sale will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, with interest, and the residue at the death of the widow of decent, with interest thereon to be paid to the widow annually and regularly during her natural life, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For any further information concerning the above premises, apply to

LEWIS STEVER, Trustee,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

November 12, 1861.

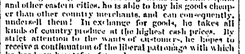
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Nancy Lloyd, dec'd.]

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Nancy Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber.—All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ABRAHAM STATES,
Executor.

McConnellstown, Nov. 5, 1861.-6t



STRAYED AWAY.—A gray Mare

branded with U. S. on the left shoulder. Stoke out of an enclosure some days ago. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning said mare, or for giving any information where she may be found.

EDWARD COLDER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 31, 1-6t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Cornman's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon Sept. 24, 1861.-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of John Gilland, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of John Gilland, dec'd, late of Porter township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

ELIZA GILLAND,
Administratrix.

November, 14, 1861.*

1861. 1861.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in East Huntingdon, a handsome assortment of choice Fruit Trees and Grapes, which he will be pleased to dispose of at reasonable prices.

A. J. WHITE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1861-3w.

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF *NEW GOODS.*

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 660 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

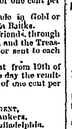
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,



For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifle-men, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK.

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

TREES, &C.,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1861,

AT LOW PRICES.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and well grown stock of *Fruit Trees*, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, &c., &c. Dwarf pears, apple and cherry trees. Also, the small fruits, such as grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries of the most desirable sorts. Also, a large stock of evergreens and shade trees.

They will sell at *prices much below* usual rates, and offer great inducements to plant largely.

TAYLOR & CREMER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties requiring must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, Sub-Scription Agent,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

GEORGE SHAFFER

Has just received a new stock of Boots & Shoes, which he will be pleased to have examined by the public generally. His assortment consists of Boots and Shoes of all kinds for Gentlemen and Ladies, made in the best manner.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of Boots and Shoes, and returns thanks for the patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

His shop is in the Diamond, one door east of Strous' Store, where the public will please call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.-tf.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 19, 1861.-1y.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street, between 7th and 8th Sts.,
(*Late of 818 Market St.*)
Philadelphia!

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wear.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of FURS, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Season, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my New Styles have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that